Changes That Have Been Agreed Upon by Conference Committee.

The Differences Between the House and Senate Are Very Clearly Explained.

Mr. Dingley States the Amount of Revenue That Is Expected to Be Realized.

The Conference Bill as Passed by the House and Sent to the Senate.

Full Text of the Sugar Schedule -Analysis of the Whole Bill as Finally Agreed Upon.

Washington, July 20 .- The tariff bill was pushed through the conference stage yesterday after two bours' discussion before the full conference committee-democrats and republicans. The democratic conferees offered amendments to the report, but were met with the statement that it would merely consume time to urge amendments, as they would be rejected.

Mr. Wheeler (dem., Ala.) offered amendments placing cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list; also substitute proposition for rebates on these articles. These and other amendments were withdrawn, however, as there was no prospect of favorable action on them.

Revenue Expected.

As to the question of revenue to be raised by the bill, Mr. Dingley, in his speech, pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large anticipatory im portations. The bill next year, he calculated, would raise \$225,000,000, \$75,-000,000 more than the present law. Over \$40,000,000 had been lost in this year's revenues by the importations of wool and sugar and other things, the duty on which was raised in the bill, so that he calculated that the bill this year would raise \$185,000,000.

New Sugar Schedule.

The full text of the sugar schedule as finally agreed upon by the house and sen-ate conferees is as follows: "Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard

in color tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete, and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, .95 per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test .035 of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.35 cents per pound; molasses testing above 40 degrees, and not above 50 degrees. 3 cents per reallor, testing 85 degrees. degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56 de-grees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the pro or in any manner impair or affect the pro-visions of the treaty of commercial recipro-city concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawalian islands on January 30, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the

execution of the same. Duty on Sugar Cane. The conference restored the house rate of nade \$1.50 per pound and 10 per cent, ad

valorem. \*
The confectionery paragraph is changed to read as follows:
 "Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined when inctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 per cent, ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutlable weight and the value of the mer-

The republican conferees also made public a statement concerning the conference ort in which it reviewed the changes Of sugar the statement says: house differential between raw and The house differential between raw and refined sugars and the general features of the house schedule are preserved, and the senate amendments increasing the differential to one-fifth and providing for a reduction of one-tenth of the duty on raw sugars not above 87 degrees, which would have given a duty of 1.39 on 88 degree sugar and only 1.26 on 87 degree sugar,

"In deference to the wishes of those in "In deference to the wisnes or those in-terested in beet sugar production, that the senate rate of 1.95 cents on refined sugar might be retained as an increased encour-agement to this industry, the duty on raw sugars is increased .07% cents, so as to make the increase on them the same as the increase on refined sugar, and thus leave the differential between raw sugar and rethe differential between raw sugar and rethe differential between raw sugar and re-fined the same as in the house bill. And to meef the objection which has been urged that the house rates on low grade raw sugar show a higher ad valorem than those be the higher grades the duty on 75 degree sugar is reduced .05 cent and then the duty per degree increased regularly from .03 cent (as proposed in the house bill) to .05½ cent, in order to raise the duty on raw suches the same as on refined. cent, in order to raise the sugars the same as on refined.

ughrs the same as on refined.

"By this arrangement the duty on raw igars of 100 degrees purity is raised from 75 cents (as proposed originally by the ouse) to 1.82% cents, and the duty on rened sugar is raised from 1.87% cents (as roposed originally by the house) to 1.95 to 1. cents, thus giving the same differential of .12% cent between raw and refined sugar at this point as was originally given by the

"As this arrangement will increase the revenue over \$2,000,000 and at the same time give additional encouragement to the production of sugar in this country, it is thought to be a desirable consummation."

Wool. The changes in the wool schedule made in conference leave the duties on disputed

conference leave the duties on disputed stems as follows:
Paragraph 35i—The duty on wools of the first class, which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported socured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools

of the third class, if imported in condition of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent. of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph \$53—On wools of the third-class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be four cents per pound.

Paragraph 259-On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound the duty shall be seven cents per

Paragraph 362—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; on oils, wool extract, yard waste, thread waste, and all other wastes, com-posed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, 20 cents

per pound.
Paragraph 365—On yarns made wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be 2½ times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be 3½ times the duty imposed by this act of one pound of unimposed by this act on one pound of un-washed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per cent. ad valorem. Paragraph 367—On blankets and flannels

for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at no more than 40 cents or wool valued at no more than 40 cents, per pound the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one nound of

duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool valued at more than 50 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem. Flannels, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at above 50 cents per pound shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat women's and children's dress goods, coat linings. Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act: provided, that on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

Paragraph 370—On clothing, ready made,

and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufact-ured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this act, com-ressed whelly or in part of wool, the duty pesed whelly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty im-posed by this act on one pound of un-washed wool of the first class and in addi-tion thereto 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Schedule on Carpets. Paragraph 372 - Aubusson, Axminster, foquette and Chenille carpets, figured or Moquette and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40

square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Faragraph 373—Saxony, Wilton and Tournay veivet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 374—Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 41 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem. d valorem. Paragraph 375-Velvet and tapestry vel-

Paragraph 375—Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 376—Tapestry Brussels carpet, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpetings of like character or description printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent, ad valorem.

per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 377—Treble ingrain, three ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, 22 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 378—Dutch wool and two-ply carpets 18 cents per course yard, and in carpets, 18 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent, ad valorem.

Wood. The following was substituted for the paragraph on hewn timber:
"Timber hewn, sided, or squared (not less than 8 inches square), and round tim-

ber used for spars or in building wharves, one cent per cubic foot." one cent per cubic foot."

The paragraph relating to sawed boards and planks was smended by striking out the words "white pine" at \$1 per 1,000 feet and by restoring the house rate on all the other items of the schedule, making the rates 50 cents per 1,000 feet for the production of the schedule. each side planed or finished, \$1 for tongued or grooved, and \$1.50 if planed on

tongued or grooved, and \$1.30 it planed on two sides and tongued and grooved. The legislative proviso to this paragraph in-serted by the senate was changed so as to read as follows: "That if any country or any dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round manufactured timber, stave boits, shingle boits, or head-ing boits exported in the United States, or ing bolts, exported in the United States, or a discriminating charge upon boomsticks or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the

duties imposed upon the articles men-tioned in this paragraph when imported tioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency."

Fence posts are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. The house rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem is restored on casks and barrels, sugar box shooks, etc.

The house rate of two cents per thousand and 15 per cent. ad valorem is restored on toothpicks, as is the house rate of 40 cents

per thousand upon butchers' skewers.

conference accepted the senate rate The conference accepted the senate rate and language on wrapper and filler to-bacco, except that the rate on wrapper to-bacco was made \$1.55 per pound instead of \$1.75. The house rate on imported cigars, eigarettes, etc., of \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem was restored.

The senate made the rate \$4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. There were no other changes in the schedule on im-

no other changes in the schedule on im ported tobacco.

Silk. The conference accepted paragraph 286 as amended by the senate with the addition of the words "or plush" before ribbons in the first line, making plush ribbons duti-able at \$1.50 per pound, and 15 per cent. ad

Paragraph 387, relating to woven silk fabrics, was accepted as amended by the senate, except that the rate on cloth other than black dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk was changed from \$2.25 per pound to \$2.50 per pound, and that on cloth dyed or printed in the piece from \$2.25 to \$3.50.

Paragraph 391, relating to manufactures of silk, is changed so as to modify the description of Jacquard figured goods by pro-viding that they shall be "made on looms," and that they should be "dyed in the yarn and contain two or more colors in the fill-ing." The rate is left at 50 per cent ad va-

Paragraph 302, in relation to cotton thread and carded yarn, was amended by the conference so as to provide that thread colored, bleached, combed, etc., so as to be advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting of two or more single yarns, on all numbers exceeding 20, and up to 80, are made dutiable at one-quarter of a cent per number per pound, and on threads of the same class numbering 80 and above, three-tenths of pound, and on threads of the same class numbering 80 and above, three-tenths of a cent per pound per number. In the original house bill there was no division as to numbers, all being made dutiable at the rate of three-tenths of a cent per number per pound. The senate left the house rate of three-tenths of a cent on the first tion, with or without buckles or fastenings,

division, and provided an ad valorem of 50 per cent. on the second.

A portion of that part of paragraph 215 relating to plushes, velvets, etc., which was stricken out by the senate, was inserted, though in changed form. The insertion is a proviso to the effect "that corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber weighing seven ounces or over per square yard shall pay a duty of 18 cents per square yard shall pay a duty of 18 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem."

In paragraph 20 the senate amendments are all accepted, except that reducing the rate on cotton suspenders and braces from 45 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. The paragraph inserted by the senate (2014) providing for an additional duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single and on all manufactures made of such yarns, was stricken out by the conference.

Asrichitural.

Agricultural.

Raw cotton, which the senate made dutiable at the rate of 29 per cent. ad valorem, was restored to the free list. Paragraph 218, relating to cattle, as it passed the senate, was changed somewhat as to rates, \$3.75 being fixed as the rate on cattle valued at not more than \$14 per head. cattle valued at not more than \$14 per head, instead of \$3.50, while a rate of 27% per cent. ad valorem was fixed on cattle of a greater value, instead of 25 per cent. In the senate

mendment.
The difference between the two houses

on beans was compromised, being made 45 cents per bushel.

The duty on seeds not specially provided for was made 30 per cent., the senate rate being 25 and the house rate 40 per cent.

The paragraph in regard to packed fish was amended as fixed by the senate, so as to be made to apply specially to fish in mackages.

packages. Paragraph 261 was amended so as to sr cifically provide that fresh mackerel, hall-but or salmon should be dutlable at the rate of one cent per pound, as well as the pickled or salted article.

Dried Fruits. Paragraph 262 in regard to apples, etc., was amended so as to omit currents, and the house rate of 2 cents per pound on suc dried fruits as apples, peaches, pears, an berries prepared in any manner was re

require the payment of 29 cents per cubic foot "of the capacity of the barrels or packages.

Orange and lemon peels preserved and cocoanut meat, etc., were restored to the house rate of 2 cents per pound.

On plneapples the senate rate was re-On unshelled filberts and walnuts the house rate of 3 cents per pound prevalled, while on shelled filberts and walnuts the senate rate of 5 cents per pound was sus-

amendment providing for a duty of 2 cents per pound on dead game and game meats.

Paragraph 282, relating to cocca, was amended by leaving out coccanut oil.

Spirits and Wines. The conference made but one change in the schedule relating to spirits, wines, etc.,

proper.

The senate rate of 30 cents per gallon on still wines containing less than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol in packages was changed to 40 cents per gallon. The house rate was

0 cents. The rates on mineral waters were con promised, being made 20 cents per dozen on pint bottles, 30 cents per dozen on quart bottles. House rate of 40 cents and the senate rate of 24 cents. Chemicals.

The conference struck out the senate rate paragraph relating to tartrate of soda and potash and partly refined argols and restored the house paragraph.

There was a compromise on white lead at 2% cents per pound.

The house paragraph in regard to oxide of zinc and white paint was restored.

There was a general change of rates on lead, white acetate of lead being fixed at 3¼ cents per pound, brown, gray, or yellow at 2½ cents, nitrate at 2½, and litharge at 3½ cents per pound. These were generally compromises between the rates of the two

Phosphorus was compromised at 18 cents

per pound.

The house rate on sulphur was restored.
The senate made an amendment to the sulphur paragraph allowing crude brimstone to come in at 50 cents per ton, but the conference struck this out, including this article in the \$5 rate as originally fixed by ticle in the \$8 rate, as originally fixed by

On mechanically ground wood pulp the house rate of one-twelfth of one cent per pound, dry weight, was restored.

The paragraph in regard to printing paper was entirely rewritten. As amended it is as follows:

"Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, valued

suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above two cents per pound, three-tenths of a cent per pound; valued above two cents and not above two and a half cents per pound, four-tenths of or per pound; valued between two and a half and three cents per pound, five-tenths of a cent; valued between three and four cents, six-tenths of a cent; valued between valued above five cents, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

There is also a proviso exacting an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound for each dollar of export duty per cord imposed by any country exporting wood pulp to the United States.

Lithographic Prints. There are numerous changes in the para graph relating to lithographic prints. Th rates on such prints on paper not exceed-ing 8-1,000 of an inch in thickness is reduced from the senate rate of 25 cents p bound to 20 cents.

pound to 20 cents.

The next classification covers paper ranging from 35 to 400 square inches, fixing the rate at 8 cents per pound. For paper exceeding 400 square inches a rate of 55 per cent, ad valorem is fixed. The senate rate on prints is reduced from 10 to cents and on lithographic from 9 to 6

"Hooks for children's use containing II-"Hooks for children's use containing li-luminated lithographic prints not exceed-ing in weight 24 ounces each, and all book-lets and fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per

The senate rate of 20 cents per pack and 20 per cent. ad valorem fixed on playing cards was reduced to 10 cents per pack and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The internal revenue tax amendment

I he internal revenue tax amendment re-lating to cigars and cigarettes made by the senate was changed to read as follows: "On cigars of all descriptions weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000; on cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute weighing more than three pounds per 1,600, \$3 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per thousand. tax on stocks and bonds was stricken out.

The house rate of 8-10th of a cent per The house rate of 8-10th of a cent per pound was restored on round iron of less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter and bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for.

The house rate on iron in siabs, blooms, etc., less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron was also re-

The rate on fron bars, billets, etc. in the

The rate on Iron bars, billets, etc., in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, was made specifically at \$12 per ton.

In paragraph 127 the senate rate of 1 2-10 cents per pound on iron or steel anchors was increased to 1½ cents per pound, the house rate. The other amendments to the paragraph, made by the senate per pound. paragraph made by the senate were ac-

cepted.

Paragraph 129 reads as follows:

"Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or

for baling cotton or any other commodity, 5-10 of a cent per pound."

Steel Batls. Steel Bails.

On railway bars. T rails, and punched from or steel flat rails the conference restored the house rate of 7-20 of a cent. On railway fishplates the senate rate of 4-10 of one cent per pound stands.

Paragraph 132 providing for an extra duty of 2-10 of a cent per pound on iron and steel sheets or plates, galvanized or coated, was allowed to stand, but was made to apply only to "zinc spelier or other metals,

apply only to "zinc spelter or other metals,

apply only to "zinc spelter or other metals, or any alloy of these metals."

The house rate of I cents per pound was restored on polished or planished sheets of iron or steel. On taggers' iron or steel, tinplates and terne plates the house rate of 1½ cents per pound was restored. The house receded from its provision in section 24 shall not apply to articles manufactured in this country from imported tinplates, etc.

The conference amended the proviso to paragraph 135 relating to wire rods so as to make it read as follows:

"That all wire or steel rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or

been tempered or treated in any manner or partly manufactured shall pay an addi-tional duty of one-half of one cent per There were several changes in the para-

graph relating to iron and steel wire Changes in Cutlery.

In the paragraph relating to cutlery there was but one change from the senate sched-

The conference made material changes from both the senate and house rates on shotguns, both in classification and rates

of duty.

On wheels for railway purposes a compromise makes the duty 1½ cents per pound and 1½ cents on ingots, blooms, etc. Aluminum, in crude, form, was made dutiable at 8 cents and in plates at 13 cents

dutiable at 8 cents and in plates at 13 cents per pound.

The rate on Dutch metal was made 6 cents per package of 100 loaves.

The language and rates of the senate amendments of the paragraph in relation to lead ore were accepted without change, but lead in pigs was made dutiable at 2½ cents per pound, instead of 2 cents, as fixed by the house, and 2½ cents as fixed by the senate.

senate.

The senate rates on mica were advanced, those on the unmanufactured article being fixed at 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, those on cut mica at 12 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The rate of 6 cents a pound on nickel, as provided by the house, was restored.

Earthenware.

The senate language in paragraph 88, re-lating to tiles, is retained, except that the requirements that the tiles shall be for floors and walls is stricken out. The house rates were restored on Portland, Roman and other cements.

Paragraph 91, relating to gypsum, was amended so as to read as follows: "Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, 50 cents per ton: if ground or calcined, \$2.50 per ton pearl hardening for papermakers' use 20 per cent. ad valorem

The paragraph relating to pumice stone was totally changed, the rate being made 6 per ton on the manufactured article and 5 per centum ad valorem on the unmanu-The house paragraph relating to clays

and earths was adopted, and the ho rates on dried asphaltum and bitumen. On fuller's earth the rate was fixed at \$1.50 per ton on the unmanufactured article and \$3 per ton on that which has been manufac-The house rate on undecorated rocking-

ham earthenware, paragraph 34, was re In the next paragraph, relating to china, the house provision including clock cases, with or without movements, was restored, making the duty 60 per centum ad va-

The senate receded from its amendments

Glass.

The paragraph (100) in regard to cut or ornamented glass bottles was not changed as to rates.

The conference restored the house rates and language on unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, but restored the senate rates and language on

tained the senate rates and language oppolished cylinder and crown glass.

In the paragraph (103) relating to fluted, rolled, ribbéd, or rough plate glass the senate rates and language were retained except the house proviso to the effect "that all the above plate glass when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured shall be tained the senate rates and language or

polished plate glass unsilvered."

The senate rates were retained on cast polished plate glass, both unfinished and silvered, as provided in paragraphs 104 the last plate glass, both unfinished and silvered, as provided in paragraphs 104 the last plate glass. smoothed, or otherwise obscured shall be subjected to the same rate of duty as cast

lorem, in addition to other rates chargeabl on window, crown, cylinder, or plate glasses where those glasses are bent, ground, frosted, etc., is reduced to 5 per

conference adopted the amendments in paragraph 108 relating spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., with one ception.

Paragraph 112, relating to stained or painted glass windows, remains practical-

ly as left by the senate. The two houses compromised the rate on freestone, granite, sandstone, unmanufac-tured or undressed, making it 12 cents per cubic foot. Flax.

The thread paragraph (820) is a promise between the two houses, making a duty of 13 cents per pound on threads made from yarn not finer than five lea or num-

mer, and three-fourths cent per pound ad-ditional for each lea or number in excess of five made from yarn finer than five lea or number.

There is also a change in the next paragraph, relating to single yarns in the gray, reducing the senate rate on yarns not finer than 80 lea or number to 40 per cent. ad valorem, which is a compromise be-

ad valorem, which is a compromise be-tween the two houses.

Floor mattings, which are taken from the free list, where they were placed by the senate, are made dutiable at 3 cents per square yard where their value does not exceed 10 cents per square yard, and at 7 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem where their value exceeds 10

ad valorem where their value exceeds 10 cents per square yard.

Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics and bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and similar fabrics were taken from the free list and the language of the house practically restored in both instances. On bags the rate was made seven-eighths cent per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. The senate rate on handkerchiefs was accepted.

There were comparatively few changes in the sundries schedule. The senate amendment on bituminous coals fixing the rate of \$\tilde{\pi}\$ cents per ton was accepted without change.

The house rate of one cent per thousand on loose matches was restored.

The house rates on haircloth were re-

The house provision in regard to dia-monds and other precious stones was re-stored.

Paintings, drawings and statuery were again made dutiable at 20 per cent. ad va-

The following changes were made in the The following changes were made in the free list:

The provision allowing cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals, straying, or driven across the boundary line of another country for pasturage purposes, to be brought back free of duty is modified so as to continue this previous for the speci-

be brought back free of duty is modified so as to continue this privilege for the speci-fied time of six months.

The conference restored to the free list the house paragraph on books and engrav-ings imported by authority of the United Stages for the library of congress.

The paragraph relating to the free intro-duction of books, libraries and reason-able furniture of persons from foreign countries was altered so as to provide that

where they were not introduced for sale they were to be allowed free entrance where they had not been so used for less

than one year.

The conference restored the house prorision on camphor.

The following is the paragraph agreed apon on anthracite coal in the free list:

Authracite Coal.

"Coal, anthracite, now especially pro-vided for in this act, and deal stores of American vessels, but none shall be un-

Following is the paragraph agreed upon on coal tar in the free list:

"Coal tar, crude pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as dead or creosote oil, benzol, etc."

The conference restored raw cotton to the free list.

the free list.

The paragraph in regard to the free admission of fish caught by American fishermen was amended so as to include salmon on the free list, which were especially excepted by the senate bill, and as agreed upon reads as follows:

"Fresh fish, frozen or packed in ice, caught in the great lakes or other fresh waters by citizens of the United States."

On hide cuttings the house paragraph was restored.

was restored.

Manganese ore was restored to the free list, as was cocomut oil.

The house phraseology of the paragraph in regard to area of gold, silver, etc., was restored, which has the effect of making free nickel and nickel matte.

The senset amendment making free paintings, drawings and statuary was also stricken out. vas restored.

Reciprocity. The reciprocity provision, as agreed to by the conference, contains some of the feat ures of both the senate and the house bills

m this subject.

It also contains some retailatory measures. It sets forth its purpose to be that of equalizing the trade of the United States

with foreign countries exporting to this country the following articles: "Argols, or crude tartars, or wine lees crude; brandles or other spirits manufact-ured or distilled from grain or other ma-terials; champague or all other sparkling wines; still wines and vermuth; paintings and statuser."

ines; still wines and vermute; painting and statuary,"

The president is authorized to enter into negotiations or commercial agreements in which reciprocal concessions may be secured in favor of the products of the United States. He is empowered to suspend by proclamation the duties upon these articles whenever equivalent concessions may be obtained as follows: btained, as follows:

"Argols, 5 per cent. ad valorem," Brandles or other grain spirits, \$1.75 per

Champagne in bottles containing one quart, \$5 per dozen; containing one pint, \$3 per dozen; containing one-half pint, \$1.50 per dozen; containing more than one quart, n addition to the \$6 rate, \$1.90 per gallon

n addition to the 55 rate, \$1.39 per gallon.

Still wines and vermuth, 35 cents per galon, and other rates in proportion where
the goods are bottled.

Paintings, etc., 15 per cent, ad valorem.
The president is empowered to revoke the
concession when satisfied that the agreement is not adhered to in good faith by any other country with which an agreement shall have been made.

Retaliatory Clause.

What may be termed the retaliatory clause of the provision is that which empowers the president to suspend by proclamation the provisions of this act providing for the free introduction of coffee, tea. Tonquin, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans coming from any country which imposes duties upon products of the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable. The rates which he is thus empowered to fix are:

On coffee, 3 cents per pound; on tea, 19

On coffee, 3 cents per pound; on tea, 19 cents per pound; on tonka beans, 50 cents per pound; on vanilla beans, \$2 per pound;

on cuts, \$1.

The president is required to act within two years in securing these reciprocal trade treaties, and they are to be submitted to the senate for its ratification. Articles are to be reduced to the extent of 20 per cent. In these treaties, and the president is specifically authorized to enter into permittings which will place certain negotiations which will place certain articles upon the free list for a specified period of five years.

WAS A "LEEMISH" CAR.

The Owl-Car Passengers Finally Found Out.

He seemed painfully conscious of the udicrous figure he cut as he burst through the wildly flapping curtains of a north-bound, all-night car, and scraped himself into a seat which had been neglected by the other occupants on account of the sea of moisture which it contained. His face was belligerently red and his widely-staring eyes, anticipating with maniacal vigilance any tendency to laughter which his appearance might provoke, blazed forth a hallenge to the entire car and successfully dispelled the rising spirit of

jocundity. The night was the most tempestuous of the present season, and in order to escape the gusts of wind and water that assailed the car from every direction some of the "owls" had gathered in the aisle, while others had perched upon the backs of seats, and some had opened up their umbrellas. The conductor, with an air of intrepidity born of a familiarity with situations of the kind, passed to and fro among the passengers collecting nickels. He was an ideal "owl" conductor, bristling with sense of his importance, and ostenatiously indifferent to the comfort and convenience of his guests.

"Ez ish leemish ghar?" asked the ate wild-eyed arrival as the despot folted past.

no response. Another block was passed before the street car magnate came forward. "Ez ish leemish ghar?" was repeated

somewhat petulantly by the Swedefor he was now discovered. Everyone but the autocrat seemed ouried in an effort to translate the jargon, and some even ventured so far as to turn an inquiring eye upon the speaker. But the glances were quickly

had become intensified. Several more blocks elapsed. "Ez ish leemish ghar?" And this time the potentate had stopped close by to take a fare. "What?" snarled the 'latter,

withdrawn, for the glitter of im-placable hostility in those wild eyes

cornful intonation. "Ez ish leemish ghar?" For a moment there was a reflective pause—his majesty was thinking.
"Limits car? Yes."

"Vell, vy don't you say so? I ask you tray or four times."—Chicago Journal.

Just the Place. Cobble-I've got one of the finest sub irban homes you ever saw-solid com

fort, old man. Stone-That so? I'm thinking about buying a suburban place myself. Cobble-Then buy mine. - Brooklyr

WHAT MAY BE

Bellamy on Dress in the Twentieth Century.

In his new and interesting book on "Equality," published by D. Appleton & Co., Edward Bellsmy takes the following glimpse into the future as relating to the question of dress:

The extremely delicate tints of Edith's costume led me to remark that the color effects of the modern dress seemed to be in general very light as compared with those which prevailed in my day.

"The result," I said, "is extremely pleasing, but if you will excuse a rather prosaic suggestion, it occurs to me that vith the whole nation given over to wearing these delicate schemes of color, the accounts for washing must be pretty large. I should suppose they would swamp the national treasury if laundry bills are anything like what they used to be."

"Doubtless we could not do much else if we washed our clothes," she said; "but you see we do not wash

"Not wash them! Why not?"

"Because we don't think it nice to wear clothes again after they have been so much soiled as to need washing.

"Well, I won't say that I am surprised," I replied; "in fact, I think I am no longer capable of being sur-prised at anything; but perhaps you will kindly tell me what you do with a dress when it becomes soiled."

"We throw it away-that is, it goesback to the mills to be made into something else." "Indeed! To my nineteenth-century

intellect, throwing away clothes would seem even more expensive than wash-"Oh, no, much less so. What do you

suppose, now, this costume of mine "I con't know, I'm sure. I never had a wife to pay dressmakers' bills for, but I should say certainly it cost a

great deal of money." "Such costumes cost from ten to twenty cents," said Edith. "What do you suppose it is made of?"

I took the edge of her mantle between my fingers. "I thought it was silk or fine linen." I replied, "but I see it is not. Doubt-

less it is some new fiber." "We have discovered many new fibers, but it is rather a question of process than material that I had in This is not a textile fabric at all, but paper. That is the most common material for garments nowa-

days." "But-but," I exclaimed, "what if it should come on to rain on these paper clothes? . Would they not melt, and at

a little strain would they not part?" "A costume such as this," said Edith, is not meant for stormy weather, and yet it would by no means melt in a rainstorm, however severe. For stormgarments we have a paper that is absolutely impervious to moisture on the outer surface. As to toughness, I think you would find it as hard to tear this paper as any ordinary cloth. The fabric is so strengthened with fiber as

to hold together very stoutly." "But in winter, at least, when you need warmth, you must have to fall back on your old friend, the sheep."

"You mean garments made of sheep's hair? Oh, no; there is no modern use for them. Porous paper makes a garment quite as warm as woolen could. and vastly lighter than the clothes you had. Nothing but eider-down could have been at once so warm and light as

our winter coats of paper." "And cotton!-linen! Don't tell me that they have been given up, like

"Oh, no; we weave fabrics of these and other vegetable products, and they are nearly as cheap as paper, but paper is so much lighter and more easily fashioned into all shapes that it is generally preferred for garments. But at any rate, we should consider no material fit for garments which could not be thrown away after being soiled. The idea of washing and cleaning articles of bodily use and using them over again would be quite intolerable. For this reason, while we want beautiful garments, we distinctly do not want durable ones. In your day, it seems, even worse than the practice of washing garments to be used again, you were in the habit of keeping your outer garments without washing at all, not only day after day, but week after week, year after year, sometimes whole lifetimes, when they were specially valuable, and finally, perhaps, giving them away to others. that women sometimes kept their wed-The unintelligible gibberish met with ding dresses long enough for their daughters to wear at their weddings. That would seem shocking to us, and yet, even your fine ladies did things. As for what the poor had to do in the way of keeping and wearing their old clothes till they went to rags, that is something won't bear thinking

"It is rather startling." I said, "to find the problem of elean clothes solved by the abolition of the washtub, although I perceive that that was the only radical solution."

Galen Clark, who has just resigned the post of guardian of the Yosemite valley, went there about 40 years ago. expecting to die in a year or two of consumption. He is now 83 years old and hale and hearty.

Cowper, the poet, was a great hand for pets. At one time he possessed a squirrel, a cat, two dogs, several canary birds, a starling, a jay, a magpie, two guinea pigs, three hares and five rabbits. Tradition hath it that Philip the duke

and grounds for the purpose of sousing unwary strangers in water holes underneath them.

of Burgundy devoted much of his time

to contriving trap doors in his house

Newfoundland is to have a new issue of stamps of seven denominations.